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parison of head-forms of the old New England families. The experience of the New England hatters points, as we have seen, to the prevalence there of an unusually long and high type of head. But the percentage of native Americans of old descent even in the longest settled States must be small, situated as these are on the seaboard, and receiving the annual influx of emigration to fill up the gaps caused by wanderings of their own population into the new West. Indications of the development of a New England type, or variety of the Anglo-Saxon colonists have long been noted with interest; and minute data relative to the cranial type of the pure descendants of the earliest settlers would be of great value in their bearing on this subject. So far, however, the diverse forms still clearly distinguishing the French colonists of the Quebec and Montreal districts of Lower Canada, rather indicate the permanency of the cranial race-forms, and their consequent value as a clue even to minute subdivisions of the same nation, though severed for centuries from the parent stock.

Miscellanea Anthropologica.

Extracts from *Du Danger des Mariages Consanguines*, Paris, 1857. —“On the Danger of Consanguineous Marriages.”—For the physiologist and the physician, consanguinity in marriage is the violation of an organic law. Every physiological combination is due to a real *vital affinity*. This affinity acts upon fecundation; it is at least proved that fecundation requires certain relations of differences. Physicians have frequently observed that alliances between parties too uniform to each other are frequently sterile, however well constituted each party may be; and that prolificness is the more assured the greater the difference between the temperaments of the parents; hence the greater part of unions between very near relations are far from successful. There exists, in this respect, little divergency of opinions among physicians. Those who, like Burdach, maintain that consanguinity has not, at least as far as animals are concerned, any such injurious consequences, have, as Lucas observed, confounded community of race with community of family. When the race is sufficiently numerous, and occupies a large tract, so that the families live at a distance from each other, and have not exactly the same diet, mode of life, etc., these alliances among families are only conservative of the type of the race. . . . Marriages between near relations are more common in small isolated villages and towns. We know in such places uncles who have become sons-in-law of their nieces, etc. It is among such families that the decay of females may

be traced. Such alliances are also frequently contracted to preserve the property in a wealthy family.

From a number of cases selected since 1846, we have arrived to the result that consanguineous marriages run counter to the increase and the health of the population. Such unions are either sterile or the offspring is unhealthy. If certain families, says Rilliet, seem to escape the injurious action of consanguinity, it is to be feared, that though the first generation be spared the influence will manifest itself in the succeeding generation, until the family becomes extinct. In eighty-two cases of such alliances twenty-two were sterile: they dated from eight to ten years and were contracted between first and second cousins. In four cases uncles had married their nieces.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Marriages between near relations are essentially opposed to physiological laws and the nature of man. Instinct rejects them. From time immemorial the religious customs of various peoples have condemned the practice.

2. Experience has shown that such unions are sterile, and if prolific, anomalies, arrest of development, etc., are the result. We have observed a very curious fact, namely, a retard of dentition in children issued from consanguineous marriages. Thus we know some of them who at three to four years had no teeth, and a physician at Lyons, Mr. Ollier, assures us that he observed the same. This retard of dentition is accompanied generally with an arrest of development in body and mind.

3. The influence of consanguinity may spare the first generation, but show itself subsequently.

4. When such consanguineous marriages are continued in the same family, it decays physically and intellectually, and becomes extinct.

5. Consanguineous marriages are, strictly speaking, infractions of public hygiene, and require the interference of the legislator. We ought still in the meantime to act upon public opinion, so that consanguineous marriages should be generally reprobated.

Acclimatisation. Extract from *Der Mensch und seine Physische Erhaltung* ("Man and his Physical Preservation," by F. Oesterten. Leipzig, 1859.) We now come to the great question of acclimatisation, or in other terms, whether we can accustom ourselves to foreign climates, and thrive there as in our own, or at least like the natives of these climates. We regret to state at the outset that the men of science are not agreed on this question, for it is too complicated, and our actual experience is as yet insufficient to solve the problem which each person now explains according to his own fancy. This much seems certain, that man possesses the capacity of acclimatisation in a much higher degree than any other creature, and that the white race excels in this respect any other. The white man is least chained to one soil, one temperature, and one kind of nutriment; and by his civilisation is able to guard himself against many dangers of a foreign climate. On the other hand it is undeniable that acclimatisation is dearly purchased in the tropics, where every region has its peculiar

diseases, which the stranger must pass through, if he be not suddenly cut off by sunstroke or abdominal affections. . . . It is now ascertained that though the human species, considered as a whole, may thrive in any spot, this is not applicable to man as an individual. Each chief race seems rather confined to a certain climate. Many, no doubt, can resist the influences of any climate, but this does not apply to the majority. Especially in the tropics, and even in Algiers, Europeans do not seem to become perfectly acclimatised, nor to thrive as colonists. Everywhere the deaths exceed the births; after a few generations they either become extinct or degenerated.

The Negro in the South.—The severity with which masters treat their slaves in the South may be judged from the statement of Mr. Edward S. Philbrick, superintendent of cotton lands on St. Helena Island, S. C., published in the *New York Post*. He had 400 labourers under his charge, and he says: "Many have done, habitually, double the amount of work they were formerly required to do by their masters in a day, and, as they say, with no more fatigue." What Northern free labourer could double the amount of work required of him by his employer, and yet remain unfatigued? This report, by the way, though written by a man who is as much of an Abolitionist as is consistent with any practical talent, contains many other facts of importance, which, coming from such a source, are especially valuable. For instance, Mr. Philbrick has found out, contrary to Abolition dicta, but in accordance with all experience, that "the natural tendency of the freed negro is to rest satisfied with supplying his simple wants, which he can do in the Southern States with a very small amount of labour." He thinks this may be overcome by a trick analogous to that of fastening a bunch of hay so that it will swing before an ass just out of reach, to make him go on. "This fault is easily corrected by bringing within his reach, by purchase at low rates, articles which minister to new and civilised wants, stimulating industry for the sake of gratifying his newly acquired tastes." Mr. Philbrick only needs a little longer experience to satisfy himself that this scheme will not work permanently, or with any certainty.—*Boston Courier*, March 4.

Discovery of an Ancient British City near Edinburgh.—A few months ago (says the *Scotsman*) we reported the exhumation of a large number of stone coffins in the vicinity of the "Cat stane," about six miles from Edinburgh, by Mr. Hutchinson, of Carlowrie. We have now to notice a discovery of much greater antiquarian interest, made chiefly through the instrumentality of the same gentleman—viz., the remains of an ancient British town on the western side of Craigiehill, which is about a mile distant from the former relics, on the Linlithgow side of the Almond river. Many years ago, when cutting a road through Craigiehill, between Kirkliston and Cramond, the workmen came upon a stone kist, the end of which is still to be seen projecting from the bank over the carriage way. Several attempts have been made by archæologists to unravel the mystery of this memento of bygone ages, but without effect. Some time ago, Professor Simpson, in one of his wanderings, thought he had

observed on the hill indications of an ancient British city; and recently he wrote to Mr. Hutchinson on the matter, requesting him to obtain permission from the proprietor of the hill, Mr. Hope Vere, to make explorations. This permission was at once readily and cordially granted, and on Friday, the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Hutchinson examined the hill; and his men, after some search, came upon traces of three walls or ramparts enclosing a space near the western top of the hill, upon which were numerous raised circular rings of stones, apparently the foundations of such dwellings as our "rude forefathers," are known to have occupied. On the following day, Professor Simpson, accompanied by Mr. Macbean and Mr. Hutchinson, made a much more extensive and systematic investigation, the result of which was that they exposed portions of the faces of the three lines of walls, and one of the raised circles inside. They also were fortunate enough to discover a gate which had formed one of the entrances to the encampment. The ramparts are ranged in a fortified manner, as parallels, and towards that part of the hill from which alone any attack could be made, the other sides presenting natural barriers which, in those times, no invading force could have hoped to overcome. Excavations were made behind the old stone kist, which would seem to have been placed just outside the city walls, but nothing of interest was found there. We understand that Professor Simpson is preparing an elaborate paper on the whole subject, which is to be submitted to a meeting of the Antiquarian Society during the ensuing session. It is not improbable that, in the district where this discovery has been made, there will yet be found other numerous relics throwing light upon the habits and customs of the ancient Britons.

Hybridity. Extract of a letter from Dr. Callaway, Local Secretary of the Anthropological Society of London for Algiers, to Mr. Bol-laert:—"To all my inquiries about hybridity I can only hear, and this is ratified by personal experience, that the French and Arab (women, I suppose) produce a capital breed. The specimens I have seen are both mentally and physically excellent. The Jews never marry out of their own people. The Arabs mix well with negroes (negresses). I do not, however, despair of receiving some information about the hill tribes. We must bear in mind that all the *indigènes* are well fed, and, unlike the Indoos, eat animal food, and thus their physical powers are greater than the Asiatics."

Human Hybridity.

Wilmot House, Bradford, November 3rd, 1864.

SIR,—I agree with Mr. Bendyshe that the paragraph he quotes in the last number of the *Review* from Judge Therry's recently published *Reminiscences*, is testimony against the opinion that M. Broca seeks to substantiate relative to the paucity of half-breeds between Australians and Europeans. I am not aware of the number of half-breeds of this kind whose names are on the electoral rolls of the several colonies, but I believe there are many, though I do not think

they constitute any great proportion to the total in the country. From my own experience I can also substantiate Mr. Therry's assertion, that these half-breeds evince a tendency to prefer a savage to a civilised life; I have found many of them living among the aboriginal tribes in all respects on an equality with their companions, and fully participating in their habits and ways.

After several years residence in Australia, and much personal observation as to the condition of the aborigines, I believe that the number of half-breeds is much greater than is generally supposed. I have met with many living as I have described, but, from the smallness of the tribes, within ordinary reach of civilisation, from their wandering habits, and from the fact that we do not often get information upon points like these from settlers, who have the best means of supplying it, we only hear of the small minority who choose to prefer the association of civilisation.

I take exception to many of the premises upon which M. Broca, referring to this point, seeks to arrive at his conclusions, but to enter upon that as fully as it deserves would occupy too much of your space.

I may, in conclusion, and by way of parenthesis, observe that a healthy and numerous offspring is arising in Australia from the inter-marriage of Chinese with European (chiefly Irish) women. This I think deserves attention.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD LEE.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, part i, vol. i. 1864. Trübner and Co.
2. The Popular Science Review. Edited by Henry Lawson, M.D. November, December, 1864; January, 1865.
3. The Westminster Review. January, 1865.
4. Buddhism in Tibet; illustrated by Literary Documents and Objects of Religious Worship. By Emile Schlagintweit, LL.D. 1863. Trübner and Co.
5. L'Homme: Problèmes et Merveilles de la Nature Humaine: Origine de l'Homme. Par W. H. A. Zimmermann. 1865.
6. Lectures on Man: his Place in Creation and in the History of the Earth. By Professor Carl Vogt. Edited by James Hunt. 1864. Longman and Co.
7. Gehirn und Geist. Von Dr. Th. Piderit. Leipzig: 1863.